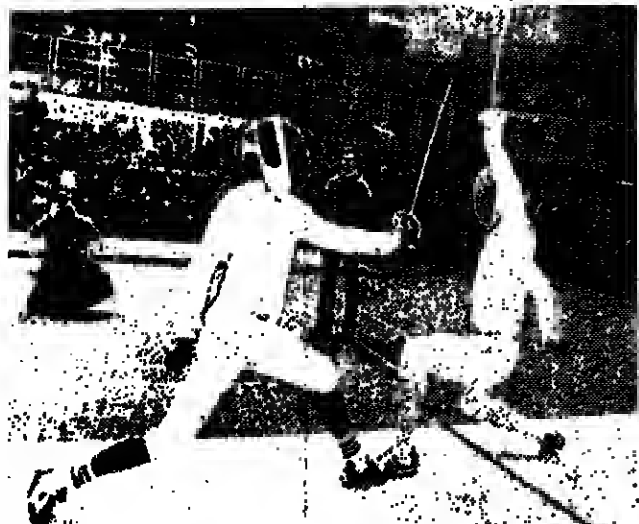


Kievan receives 'Moscow Sabre'

In the individual contest of the traditional International "Moscow Sabre" fencing tournament the "sharpest" blade turned out to be that wielded by the 22-year-old Kievan Grigory Pogorev. In a decisive match he beat one of the best Hungarian sabre-fencers, György Neheld 10-7, thus winning the prize offered by the weekly "Stolitsa Moskva".

The 11th "Moscow Sabre" tournament has brought together leading athletes from nine countries in the final tour. Pogorev put up an excellent performance maintained by the authority of his more titanic rivals. Progressing towards the finals he beat Russian Olympic champion Viktor Krasovskiy, of Moscow, and new-world champion Pal Gerovitch, of Hungary.



A moment in the final duel for first place between György Neheld, of Hungary, and Grigory Pogorev (left). Photo by Sergei Prizhakov

Niva up to the mark

11-year-old Jacky Ickx with his navigator Claude Bussere driving a Mercedes are the winners of the fifth Paris-Dakar rally. Driving a Soviet-made Niva, Andis Trusov and Eric Trusov came in only fifty minutes behind Ickx. In the 1100 km drive across Algeria, Nigeria, Mali, Mauritania, and Senegal, only 28 motorcycles and 90 cars finished the race in Dakar out of the 110 motorcycles and 260 cars which started out from the Place de la Concorde, in Paris.

Commenting on the race Trusov and Ickx said: "We are happy with our result. With a bit more luck we would have come in first. My first run was in the desert in Nigeria when a sand storm broke out and visibility dropped to within four meters."

In Trusov's words, Niva's technical merits including its reliability, are first-rate. This was confirmed by Jean-Jacques Poch, director of the Poch S. A. Company which markets the Soviet-made cars in France. The Soviet car-manufacturers can take pride in their products. The results of the Paris-Dakar run, the most difficult rally in the world provide brilliant confirmation of this. In the sum total of the results of such rallies, the Niva is, undoubtedly, ahead of other vehicles. It has won the Pharois Rally in Egypt, two rallies in Algeria and Tunisia, and twice came second in the Paris-Dakar rally.

Boris MIKHAILOV

Thailand to host a football spectacular

The USSR is among the nine (under-19) teams who have confirmed their participation in a football tournament to be held in Bangkok on January 28-February 10.

The Soviet Union will face China, Malaysia, Indonesia, and Thailand's first team in group A. The teams placing first and second in their respective groups will clash in the semifinals.

RECORDS FOR SOVIET CYCLISTS

At the Krylatskoye Moscow Olympics covered cycling track leading Soviet cyclists got off to a good start in the new season. They at once set two world records for indoor tracks.

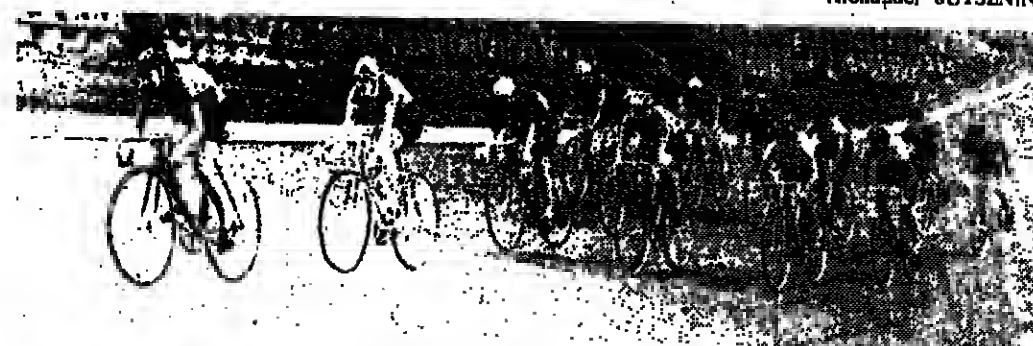
Six-time world champion Gennadiy Tsygarev, from Leningrad, showed a record result in the 10 km race — of 13 min 41.51 sec. In the 60 km pursuit race Alexander Dolbichikhin, from Khabarovsk, together with leader Viktor Kirichenko did very well. They covered the distance in 38 min 12.49 sec, a more than two minutes improvement on the previous world record, which was held for five years. These records were part of a programme

of competitions for Soviet racing cyclists with the participation of their foreign colleagues, vying for prizes offered by Aeroflot. The main sensation of the competition was in the sprint. Twice world champion Sergei Kopylov, from Tula, went down in the final to Nikolovits Nikolai Kovsh — world junior champion — and to Alexander Karpuhin, from the Moscow Region. Kopylov's main trump is speed, and it is exactly this quality that the "king of sprints" is working on at the start of the new season. This is why he did not regret losing too much, as for his speed, it is gradually improving, evidence of which are

his wins in the two-lap best standing start race and his leadership in the winning team in the three-lap elimination race. Incidentally, the International Association of Organizers of Cycle Competitions for Amateurs (IAOCC) awarded him the Golden Pedal Prize for the best world cyclist in 1982.

The first competitions have shown that in the new year the favourites will be faced by serious rivalry from the young cyclists.

On January 28-31 the racers will compete at Krylatskoye for the medals of the national winter championship. Alexander BUTSEVIN



Dedating the January frosts outside, hotly contested races are in progress at the Krylatskoye Cycling Track, in Moscow. In the photo: a group 10-lap race among women. Photo by Vyacheslav Karioev

Champion overtaken

The 8th European championship in speed skating has been won by Andrea Schöbe, of the GDR. In this year's official international contest for women the 1,000 m race has been replaced by the 5,000 m event.

Schöbe has become the absolute 1983 champion with a splendid total of 177.669 points, a new world record.

She won by putting in an excellent performance in the final "number" at the tournament which went on for two days at the skating rink, in the Dutch town of Heerenveen. Schöbe covered the five-kilometre distance in 7 min 40.97 sec, establishing a new world record. Ten years ago this result would have been a world record for men.

Schöbe also won the 3,000 m, another long-distance run she had set her eyes on a long time ago, with good results—4:28.18, a world record for rinks on plasmas. In the 500 m event, she came fifth with 43.33, and in the 1,500 m she was third—2:10.61. The winner to these two latter events was Karin Enke with 42.51 and 2:08.56, which are world records for rinks on plasmas.

The 1,000 m winner in the two previous European cham-

ionships Olympics 80 champion Natalya Petrusyeva, of Moscow, won the bronze medal with 1:41.394.



Andrea Schöbe, European absolute champion.

Tamara MCKINNEY dashes ahead

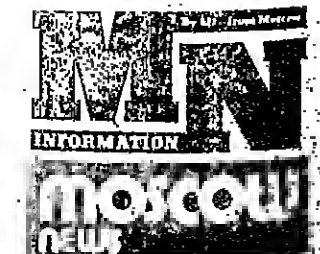
After winning the grand slalom in the French town of St. Gervais, the American skier Tamara McKinney has become leader in the overall record in the World Cup. She now has 142 points, seven more than the runner-up Erika Hess, of Switzerland. The other contestants, experienced Hanni Wenzel, of Liechtenstein, and Irene Epple, of West Germany, have 116 and 104 points respectively.

Among the men, Swede Ingemar Stenmark has confirmed his world lead among slalom skiers by winning on the famous Hahnenkamm run in the Austrian town of Kitzbuehel. It was the fifth victory for Stenmark in the Hahnenkamm, which is a challenge to the most experienced athletes, and his 32nd in the special slalom events in the World Cup.

With 87 points, Stenmark is still placed only seventh in the contest for the Crystal Globe. The three leading competitors are Peter Mueller and Pimmi Zurbiggen, of Switzerland, with 123 and 110 points each, and Horst Wehner, of Austria, with 95 points.

FOOTBALL TEAMS START TO PREPARE FOR NEW SEASON

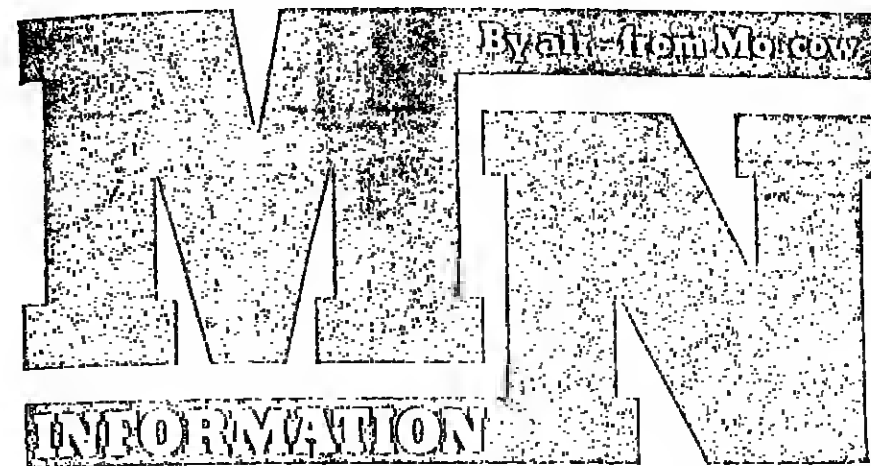
The first Soviet team beat the Olympic team, 2-1, in a control game at the central stadium of Sochi, a Black Sea resort. Chivadze and Demyanenko scored the winners, and Dumankiy scored for the other side.



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To prevent nuclear catastrophe is our common duty

The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has sent the following message to the working presidium of the World Conference of Religious Workers for Saving the Sacred Gift of Life From Nuclear Catastrophe: The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has carefully examined your message addressed to the Soviet leadership as well as the resolution on nuclear disarmament and the appeal to the 37th Session of the UN General Assembly adopted at a meeting of the working presidium of the World Conference of Religious Workers for Saving the Sacred Gift of Life From Nuclear Catastrophe.

The Soviet people understand the profound concern expressed in these documents over the international situation which has deteriorated to very dangerous extremes. To do everything in order to avert nuclear war—which is the duty today of the leaders of states and of all political, public, scientific, religious and other organizations pursuing peaceful aims.

The Soviet Union consistently works for peace, for the relaxation of international tension and the development of relations of friendship and cooperation between nations. Recently our country has put forward new, and exceptionally important and far-reaching initiatives, including those relating to medium-range weapons in the zone of Europe and to strategic nuclear armaments.

The Soviet Union is and always will be a determined and consistent champion of the prevention of nuclear catastrophe. It welcomes and supports the initiatives of all those who stand for safeguarding and consolidating peace thus ensuring the basic human right—the right to life—and wishes them every success in their effort.

MOSCOW SIGHTS



Spasskaya Bridge over the Moskva River. Photo by Gennadiy Dubrovskiy

SOVIET VIEW OF SWEDISH PROPOSAL

The TASS news agency has issued a statement in which it says: Recently, the Swedish government proposed to the USSR and other states—members of the Warsaw Treaty as well as NATO members—that a "free zone" from "battlefield nuclear weapons" be set up in Europe some 100 km wide, or 150 km to both sides of the border-line dividing the waters of the Baltic from the North Sea.



HE SAYS NO!

The United States. A hundred demonstrators were arrested and several wounded when the police dispersed a demonstration of students from the University of California protesting against the arms race policies adopted by the Reagan administration.

The students demonstrated as sad to see the constant growth in expenditure on military preparations of the expense of drastic cuts to social services for social programmes.

Photo AP-TASS

In its reply to the Swedish government, the Soviet Union says that the above proposal lies in the same direction as the initiatives taken by the USSR and the other socialist countries who consistently favour the creation in different parts of Europe of zones free from nuclear weapons, including Northern Europe and the Balkans. The Soviet Union regards the establishment of such zones as an important step forward in the struggle for lasting peace and security on the continent of Europe, and one of its ways to free the entire continent from nuclear weapons, both tactical and medium-range.

Taking into account the performance characteristics of the nuclear weapons mentioned in the Swedish proposal, the Soviet Union believes that a zone whose depth would not go beyond 150 km from the line dividing the Warsaw Treaty and NATO countries would not lead to any substantial reduction in the nuclear threat. This is such that the nuclear weapons withdrawn from this zone could be brought back there again in a very short time. Besides, a 300 km zone would not affect the potential of tactical aircraft which constitute one of the basic components of battlefield nuclear weapons. Allowance must also be made for the growing range of operative tactical missiles.

In view of this, the Soviet side believes that the proposed zone can only be effective in terms of reducing the nuclear threat if its width is extended to 500-600 km, or 250 or 300 km to the east and west of the line dividing the Warsaw Treaty from NATO countries.

(Continued on page 3)

USSR ACADEMY OF SCIENCES AWARDS

The USSR Academy of Sciences has presented its supreme award for 1982—the Lomonosov Gold Medal—to Soviet Academician Yuri Khariton and to Professor Dorothy Hodgkin of Britain.



Yuri Khariton is known for his discoveries in a number of high-energy physics and technology. His early research in molecular physics and chemical kinetics as well as his research carried out at the Rutherford Laboratory in Cambridge, Britain, has gained general recognition. Especially important is his work in nuclear energy.



The first X-ray pictures of the crystals of insulin, she has also made a major contribution to the development of physical methods of analysis in deciphering the structure of a number of biologically important macromolecules. In particular, the X-ray structural analysis of the major antibiotic penicillin, carried out jointly by her and the deciphering of the structure of the B12 vitamin.

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TALKS RESUMED

Geneva. The Soviet American talks on limiting nuclear arms in Europe have resumed here with a plenary session of the two delegations led respectively by Yu. K. Gerasimov and P. N. Puzos.

Vienna. The 29th round of talks on the mutual reduction of troops and armaments in Central Europe has started here. The first plenary session was addressed by the head of the Polish delegation, S. Przegodski.

The socialist countries, he said, consistently uphold the

achievement of progress at the Vienna talks. This was confirmed at the recent meeting in Prague of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member-states.

According to the member-states, all the preconditions exist for the achievement of early agreement at the Vienna talks in no more than one or two years. They have announced they will do everything within their power to forward this aim. S. Przegodski pointed out.

Why does Britain need the Falklands?

Buenos Aires. British Prime Minister M. Thatcher is trying to find a partner who will share with them the burden of the expenses of the defence of the islands of the Falkland Islands, and, if possible, will try to set up a permanent military base there. This was declared by the Argentine Minister of Defence Julio Martinez Vival.

In an interview with the newspaper "La Capital", he pointed out that London's creation of a military base on the captured archipelago would allow Britain to increase its weight in the NATO alliance, and, having found an ally in the person of the United States, it would be able to "reduce its expenditure on the colonial occupation". However, the minister continued, NATO "has no business in the South Atlantic", in his words, the White House already faces serious complications in its relations with the Latin American countries because of its support

for the British aggression against Argentina. "It will be difficult now for Washington to explain to Latin America this possible partnership" with Britain in setting up a military base on the islands.

REAGAN

New York. President Reagan's State of the Union address has been panned by US law-makers and prominent political and public figures. This president urges more sacrifices from these Americans who have already had to tighten their belts. Democratic Senator Kennedy told the ABC network. We need an alternative to the current economic policy, in other words, a marked growth in military expenditure accompanied by a reduction in the lifting of tax privileges for the rich, he claimed.

Reaganomics is a complete



Drawing by Yuri Ivanov

REAGAN UNDER FIRE

failure. It has plunged the nation into a crisis, from which it will be hard to escape, stressed Johnson, McPherson. Reagan's policy means that the rich get richer, noted New Jersey Democratic Senator Bradley. Commenting on Reagan's proposals, "The New York Times" points out that they amount to a marked growth in military expenditure accompanied by a reduction in the lifting of tax privileges for the rich, he claimed.

SOVIET VIEW OF SWEDISH PROPOSAL

(Continued from page 1)

The Swedish government has been informed that the Soviet Union is ready to take part in negotiations to set up this proposal. The following matters should be discussed: the geographical confines of the zone and other issues, including monitoring the implementation of the undertakings engaged in by both sides as regards this zone.

Vladimir BRODETSKY

RESPONSE DECEPTION PURE AND SIMPLE

Last year, the Reagan administration announced a return to "genuine and lasting" democracy in Chile. At the beginning of this year, Washington is declaring that an improvement in the human rights situation has begun in El Salvador.

Let us look into the annals of 1982. "If one day I do 'attempting to escape', please, do not believe this, Mister Chairman. It will just be another case of political murder." This is an excerpt from a letter by Jose Karkkainen Perez, a Chilean political prisoner, to the president of the Chilean Supreme Court. The results of the Pinochet regime's nine years in power are 30 thousand people murdered and tortured to death, while thousands still remain in prison and concentration camps, and one million Chileans are forced to live in exile. The junta constantly adds to the list of its enemies who now include leaders of the Catholic Church.

As for progress in human rights, "Time" magazine testifies that the average number of murders for political motives in 1982 went down as compared with 1981 and amount to 200 every month. Independent observers in the United States who have visited the country say the number of murders was twice as many as "testimonial" and stood, in fact, at 5,339 in 1982.

The microscope under which the White House has been examining the growing democracy in Chile and El Salvador is not an optical but a political instrument. Seeking friends among dictators, Washington is working to secure markets in the Latin American countries. What in fact it finds there is anger and growing resistance.

Vladimir BRODETSKY

Aggressors accused

Ho Chi Minh City. The documents of a symposium on the study of the consequences of the effect of the toxic substances on the human organism and on the environment have turned into a severe accusation of the inhuman actions by the United States during the aggressive war against Vietnam, declared the well-known Indian scientist N. Rao.

The present symposium, the Indian scientist stressed, has had extremely great significance, particularly now, when the United States is building up its stocks of chemical agents, and is making preparations for new military adventures. The conclusions on the terrible danger brought to mankind through the use of chemical weapons make the scientists appeal to all people of goodwill to launch a struggle to condemn Washington's sinister plans and to get chemical weapons banned.

FACTS AND EVENTS

Two-thirds of all Britons are against deployment of American Cruise missiles on British soil, according to the results of a poll conducted by "The Guardian" newspaper.

The Swiss government is continuing its enquiry into the illegal arms supplies to South Africa via Switzerland by an international transport firm subsidized by Britain.

Service men of the popular defence forces in Tanzania have uncovered a plot to "provoke disturbances" in the country. This was reported by the Chief Police Inspector Solomon Mwa-



WHO WILL HELP ANCONA?

This is the present appearance of the city of Ancona, the administrative capital of the Italian region of the Marche, which was buried by a huge avalanche late on the night of December 14, 1982. The huge mass of stone destroyed many dozens of houses, and blocked the motorway and railway, which links Ancona with Bologna. Thousands of people had to leave their

homes so as not to be buried under the rubble. The first shock of the tragedy is now past, and the government has announced a programme to eliminate the consequences of this natural disaster. However, the people who lost their homes look despondent. They remember the fate of their compatriots from the town of Portofino on the island of Sicily which was

destroyed by an earthquake 15 years ago, and a similar disaster which killed other southern areas of Italy two years ago. The people who suffered in these latter disasters are still awaiting for the promises given them to be made good. In Italy their existence has become a symbol of suffering and poverty. The promises, however, still remain on paper. Now another town has lost all hope of a normal future. Who will help Ancona?

Differences remain

Geneva. After seven years of intense discussions, the EEC countries have come to an agreement on a common fishing policy. This was announced by Gaston Thorn, President of the Commission of the European Communities, at the end of another session of the EEC Council of Ministers held at fishery ministers' level. Observers believe that the signing of the agreement does not mean that all differences between EEC countries relating fishing policies have been resolved.

AMERICAN ARMS SALES ON THE INCREASE

Washington. The sum total of American Federal contracts on arms sales to foreign states reached 19,500 million dollars in 1982, according to a report prepared by the Congressional Research Service. This is almost three times as much as the sum of similar contracts for 1981 which amounted to 7,300 million dollars, private deals not included.

The bulk of the arms will be delivered to the Middle East and South Asia, with Israel, Egypt, Pakistan and Saudi Arabia being the chief buyers.

PEOPLE

The trial over the bribes given by the American Lockheed aircraft concern to high-placed Japanese officials has entered its final stage. At a recent session of the Tokyo district court the prosecutor demanded a five-year prison term for one of the chief defendants, former prime minister K. Tanaka. The indictment also demands that he pays to the state the 500,000,000 yen he received from Lockheed in 1973-74 for "promoting" sales of its products in Japan. The sentence is expected this October.

ATROCITIES BY POL POT CLIQUE

Phnom Penh. New evidence of hideous atrocities perpetrated by the Pol Pot clique when it was in power have been discovered in Samrong, in the north-west of Kampuchea.

Collective graves have been found here containing, according to preliminary estimates, some 10 thousand corpses. Most of them were unearthed in the local pagoda courtyard which under the regime was turned into a place of confinement. Thousands of people from all round the area were brought here. The tools of torture used by the

THE END OF A COMET

The British magazine "New Scientist" has reported observations of a small comet, which "got" on the Sun or disintegrated while passing close to it. This is a surprise for astronomers as it was earlier believed that comets revolving around the Sun do not approach close enough to be destroyed by it.

SEARCH FOR COAL CONTINUES

A programme of geoprospecting work until 1985 has been adopted in Montenegro. Yugoslavia. Special attention is paid to the search for coal. This is sought to provide a long-term supply of fuel for Montenegro's biggest thermal electric station at Pljevlja, now being built with Soviet help.

ITALIANS ARE INDIGNANT

Rome. Yet another Mafia crime—the murder of Giampaolo Carro Montaldo, the deputy prosecutor of the town of Trapani in Sicily—has aroused a storm of indignation in Italy. Known for his fearless fight against the criminal underworld, he was the initiator of a number of major trials which led to the arrest of some Mafia bosses and members of bourgeois parties who were found guilty of maintaining links with the syndicate.

Over the past year, the Mafia have sharply stepped up their activities, and have launched a veritable offensive against the democratic forces in an attempt to intimidate those who fight the criminals. Last year alone they claimed 150 victims, in-

SAIL IN PLACE OF DIESEL

Experts in Gdansk have started designing a sailing boat with a displacement of 1,000 tonnes for the shipments of general cargo. It will be built at the Szczecin shipyards.

The first Polish merchant sailing ship is to make its maiden voyage across the Baltic and the North Sea in 1986. Depending on its performance, a decision will be taken on whether or not to continue building such ships.

The epoch of sailing ships which ploughed waves and oceans is long past. There are only a few such ships left, and they are mainly used for to train would-be sailors. But in recent years in view of the energy problem, they are talking more and more often of the return of sailing ships to sea lanes for the shipment of certain cargo. Experts have estimated that this is quite justified from the economic point of view.

OF INTEREST

cluding Pio La Torre, secretary of the regional federation of the Italian Communist Party in Sicily and General K. A. Delle Chiese, the prefect of Palermo. The renegade gangster organization, which has penetrated all spheres of life in Sicilian society, has been trying to spread its influence to all other parts of Italy. They engaged in blackmail, extortion of money, and different kinds of financial machinations, as well as to the trade of arms and narcotics. In Palermo, recently police uncovered a network of drug traffickers who were closely linked with the American Mafia.

Look out for amateurs in the sky

French industrialist Henri Minier, once said, "If you can knock together a box full of planks, you can build a plane". At their own risk hundreds of amateur designers and builders of aircraft of many different types. One of these planes is in the United States. It is a system consisting of light aluminium pipes and wings with synthetic cloth stretched across, and a small engine. The pilot is suspended from slings.

Elks on the warpath

For a month now, people living in Anchorage, Alaska, have been harassed by elks.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

WHAT WILL THE NEXT TWO YEARS BRING?

Commenting on the Reagan administration's second anniversary in office, A. BOVIN stresses in "SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIYA" that, in his mind, the next two years ought nothing good for Ronald Reagan. On the domestic front, BOVIN stresses, I admit there could be some decline in inflation rates, some revival of industries, etc. But by and large, Reaganomics has no future. Reagan is endeavouring to backtrack from the 20th into the 19th century—and this is impossible.

More manoeuvring can be expected in American foreign policy, primarily regarding its ever-changing position, but not just that, BOVIN points out. It may well be that, mindful of its allies' feelings, the White House will try to reduce its policy and to make it a bit more flexible. Perhaps there will be some cuts in the proposed defence spending, but on balance, American foreign policy will remain as it is now—opposed to utopian and promoting confrontation and the arms race, BOVIN stresses.

ON AMERICAN MILITARY DESIGNS IN SOUTH-EAST ASIA

PRAVDA writes that over the past few years the Pentagon has succeeded in regaining access to its bases in Thailand, which are now standing idle. Increasing amounts of American weapons are flowing into South East Asia, primarily into Thailand. US Seventh Fleet has what amounts to "permanent registration" of its ports.

New plans are being drawn up for military cooperation. January saw working parties, during which American planes dropped mines into the sea while Thai minesweepers picked them up. Joint exercises code-named "China Gold 83" are scheduled for this time, and there are to be war games with Singapore and Indonesia taking part. American military intelligence agencies which continue the interests of the South East Asian peoples are mounting into opposition in the region. To neutralize this, Washington is resorting to various measures, including propaganda brainwashing under the pretext of the mythical "Soviet threat" and economic and political pressure against local states.

WHO'S FOR NUCLEAR ARMS IN BRITAIN?

The night and, at times, spontaneous spread of the anti-nuclear campaign in Britain and other West European countries has come about not only as a reaction to the NATO decision taken in Brussels to deploy new systems of American nuclear medium-range weapons. It was caused to a greater extent by awareness of the very real danger of nuclear conflict being sparked off in Europe by an escalation in military confrontation, by the counterforce strategy, being conducted by the United States at a war-bank in one of the crisis situations, writes the WORLD ECONOMY AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS magazine.

Opposition to the deployment in Britain of American Cruise missiles and the adoption of the Trident has been expressed not only by most members of the Labour Party, but also by half of the Liberals and Social Democrats. However, one should not overestimate the extent of the influence which the anti-war movement can have on the official military and political policy adopted by London in the foreseeable future. The present Labour leadership's approach to military and political problems is ridden with considerable hesitations. Very often, the Labour leaders try to find compromise decisions, which do not affect the fundamentals of military and political policies, such as NATO membership, for instance, the building up of the armed forces or retention of the nuclear arsenal. Thus, the Conservative government now has the opportunity of implementing its military and political decisions, which once taken, will be difficult to cancel.

WASHINGTON'S BLACKMAIL

TASS commentator Grigory Vasylyev writes: the United States has warned Jordan's King Hussein that it will resort to "other alternatives", if Jordan does not join the so-called "Arab-Israeli peace negotiations" before March this year. This amounts to an ultimatum, to gross pressure upon a sovereign Arab country conducting an independent foreign policy of its own. Having earlier failed to obtain its aims through other means, Washington has resorted to "arm twisting" tactics so as to force Jordan to join as soon as possible the Camp David-pattern "peace process".

The American policy in the Middle East remains unchanged—it is totally pro-Israeli and directed against the fundamental vital interests of the Arab peoples. This is shown by the fact that the all-Arab settlement programme for the Middle East, which was drawn up at the summit conference in Fez, is totally of variance—and this is admitted by American officials—with "the Reagan plan" on key issues.

VIEWPOINT

Yuri KURITSYN



Israel in search of new friends

A recent visit to Zaïre by Israeli Defence Minister A. Sharon has shown that in the search for a new ally of its international isolation Tel Aviv is bent on establishing its prospective partners "friendship and cooperation" primarily in the military sphere, an area in which it shines.

Ever since the deterioration in Israel's relations with other countries due to its aggressive stance, the arm stock-in-trade linking it with the rest of the world.

By the common consent of both parties, Tel Aviv has turned its patron the United States into a kind of "milking cow", which is ever ready to provide it with all types of weaponry. In Latin America Israel itself now acts as an arsenal for dictatorial regimes, which are willing to sell their soul to the devil as it were just to get Israel to help them retain power. Militarism, racial ideology and the similar role they play as the advance units of imperialism in the Middle East and the south of Africa respectively, lie at the bottom of the close friendship between Israel and South Africa.

At present Israel is casting about for new friends and

buyers of its arms, with dalliance hopes being pinned on Africa. In this respect, Sharon, for one, reckons that the agreement he signed on military cooperation with Zaïre and on delivery of Israeli arms to the latter nation will open the door for Tel Aviv into other African countries.

Yima will tell how real these hopes are: in any event, over Tel Aviv put out its laziest on the African continent in the past, the agreements reached way back in 1973 within the framework of the Organization of African Unity, look the upper hand. These protocols that a relaxation of normal relations with Israel is contrary to the security interests of an independent African state and is impossible while Israel remains in close collaboration with the South African regime and helps them oppress the people of Namibia, and while it continues to plunder neighbouring countries and conduct a policy of annexation in the Middle East.

The Tel Aviv thrust via Zaïre into Africa presents the peoples of the continent with a fairly real and serious threat. To become aware of this, it is sufficient to compare two things—the sole

played to its time by the Israeli military presence in African nations and the place, prior to most Israeli military activity in occupied under the recently concluded Israeli-Zairian accord.

At one time the Israeli military used to train paratroopers in Zaïre, Uganda and several other African countries. Later the "teachers" themselves carried out a gangster raid on Entebbe Airport in Uganda killing lots of people and destroying all the planes there irrespective of their national designation.

From Zaïre and South Africa Tel Aviv used to provide instructors and arms to those who sought to hinder the liberation of the peoples of Angola and Mozambique from colonial dependence. Israeli servicemen with "African experience" joined the foreign mercenary gangs who were involved in state coup and carried out incursions into many areas of the continent. Today, too, quite a lot of them take part in the terrorist raids against the "frontier states" in the south of Africa.

At the present time Tel Aviv is, to all intents and purposes, being given a free hand as regards the organization of all

military activity spearheaded from Zaïre in one of the more volatile African regions—the Zaïre province of Shaba (formerly Katanga). It was precisely this region that was on many occasions the flashpoint of developments which threatened not just the unity of Zaïre itself, but also the security of its neighbours. From there, just as across Namibia, assistance flows to the counter-revolutionary gangs active in Angola, with Israel incidentally being secretly involved in this activity too.

Israel's circle of friends today is confined to the reactionary regimes condemned by the world community. There are two reasons for Tel Aviv's attempts to acquire new friends beyond this fairly narrow circle. First, Israel wants to boost its diplomatic activity and its trade in lethal goods, and, second, to set up beachheads from which to make incursions into the countries which deny it recognition.

The Israeli military penetration of Zaïre will inevitably become another mine in addition to those now being used by imperialism to erode the unity of the African states. Not to mention the fact that the Israeli penetration is creating a still more involved web of contradictions and mutual apprehension and dissatisfaction in Central Africa, in immediate proximity to the continent's "flashpoints", such as the south of Africa, Chad, the African Horn and others.

Judging from the African reaction to the Israeli-Zairian accord, people there well realize the real motive behind Tel Aviv's weapon-baiting and are in no hurry to join the ranks of its friends on the continent.

HOME NEWS

Round the Soviet Union

● THE "VOLGOTANKER" SHIPPING COMPANY HAS STARTED THE HAULAGE OF OIL PRODUCTS ALONG THE VOLGA RIVER TO PROVIDE FUEL FOR TRACTORS WORKING IN THE FIELDS THIS SPRING. Because of the unusually warm weather, the navigable river in the lower reaches of the Volga and the North Caspian are free from ice, and river boatmen are taking advantage of this to deliver fuel to farms in the area. Other cargo also includes construction materials.

● 1,300 HECTARES OF DRAINAGE LAND HAS BEEN HANDLED OVER TO THE NEW SOVIET FARM "THE COLORED FLEEC" BY LAND RECLAIMERS IN GEORGIA. This spring tea, citrus fruit, and other subtropical crops will be planted on it. By 1950, the farm will have four thousand hectares of orchard which will make it into the largest supplier of subtropical produce in the country.

● A FORECAST OF THE WATER SITUATION FOR THIS YEAR HAS BEEN COMPILED FOR THE BENEFIT OF FARMERS AND POWER ENGINEERS IN ARMENIA BY THE REPUBLIC'S HYDROLOGISTS AND MATHEMATICIANS. Although on the whole reserves of accumulated water will be sufficient to meet the needs of the republic's economy, shortage of water is expected in some areas. To cope with this, scientists have proposed rational regimes for the irrigation of land, and a wider application of closed-circuit systems for water supplies in industry.

● A MONUMENT TO THE GREAT TURKISH POET ZELILI WHOSE BICENTENARY IS BEING CELEBRATED IN THE REPUBLIC HAS BEEN UNVEILED IN THE VILLAGE OF KARAKALA WHERE HE WAS BORN. This picturesque village in the Kopet-Dag Mountains was the venue for the festival, attended by poets, writers and artists, in honor of the event.



● Professor Fyodorov in the operating room. ● This is how crystalline lenses are made.

EYE SURGEONS AND THEIR WORK



A former patient of the institute — Tanya Shetnikova from Moscow.

The surgeons working at the Moscow Scientific Research Institute for Microsurgery of the Eye under the world-famous Professor Svyatoslav Fyodorov are always ready to take up seemingly hopeless cases. If the retina and the optic nerve are intact, an attempt to save vision should be made, they think. Among operations they perform at the institute are the replacement of the cornea and vitreous opaque body, the "welding" back of the retina, and the removal of cancerous tumors. In some diseases of the eye, they even resort to acupuncture.

Fyodorov himself is a specialist with wide ranging skills. Two operations in particular have brought him recognition—keratotomy, i.e., an operation which reduces myopia without the use of glasses, and the getting of artificial lenses. Today artificial lenses are manufactured in many countries, and yet, ophthalmologists prefer lenses made in the USSR. Their size is negligible, and they only weigh eight milligrams. It should be added that implantation techniques for the lenses are very simple and take no longer than 20 or 30 seconds. The most important thing, however, is the curative effect of the lens: 90 per cent of people operated on have 100 to 100 per cent of their vision restored. And most patients have been able to return to their former professions, pilots included.

NEW HYDROCOMPLEX IN CENTRAL ASIA

The first stage of the Tsyumayun Irrigation and energy complex in Central Asia has gone into operation. This hydroelectric complex, one of the biggest in the country, is being built on the border between the middle and lower reaches of the Amudarya River. The two new reservoirs with a total volume of two thousand 600 million cubic meters of water will make possible seasonal control of the discharge of the Amudarya River as well as guaranteeing water supplies for irrigation systems in Kazakhstan, for the Khwarezm Region in Uzbekistan and the Chirchik Region in Turkmenia. The completion of the first phase of the project will help prevent erosion of river banks as well as providing reliable protection for fields and orchards from floods.

The complex has also helped replenish water resources in the two fraternal republics, and has power blocks at a hydroelectric station rated at 100 thousand kilowatts a year have gone into operation.

The priority irrigation zone consists of over 250 thousand hectares of land suitable for the cultivation of cotton, maize, rice and vegetables as well as of fruit and vines.

Construction work has begun on irrigation projects for the second stage of the complex which is to incorporate two more reservoirs and a number of major canals. The assembly of two more blocks at the power station is to begin shortly.

When all the hydrostructures at Tsyumayun go into operation at the end of next year, the development of irrigated farming in Uzbekistan and Turkmenia will be greatly speeded up.

COST-SAVING BLANKS

A continuous blank moulding plant has gone into operation at the Donetsk steel works. It will speed up the production of high-quality rolled steel. Recycled metal from the electric arc furnaces the plant cools it, and moulds it into rectangular strips ready for the rolling mills. Steel used in the treated to various shapes before

blocks intended for bearings could be made, and this resulted in a reduction in quality.

The new technology will allow a 12 to 15 per cent saving in steel by comparison to the traditional moulding method. When the new plant reaches design capacity production will be 500 thousand tonnes per year.

GRANITE FOUND IN BYELORUSSIA

Byelorussian cliffs will become brighter when leaved with granite slabs made out of stone produced at a new quarry belonging to the Mikhalevichi non-ferrous mineral factory. The new slabs will enhance the creative opportunities open to the republic's architects and builders.

This attractive strong stone used to be brought from other, mainly mountainous areas of the Soviet Union. It was thought hopeless to look for rock among the forests and meadows of Byelorussia. But geologists proved this theory to be wrong. The granite deposits they found are huge and live only three to five metres deep.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

EXPERIENCE OF USSR HYDROGEOLOGISTS

In the Soviet Union, particularly in the Central Asian republics, shortage of water has always been a problem. The search for water has been the aim of constant efforts by Soviet hydrogeologists, writes the KRESTYANKA magazine. It has now been established that there is quite a lot of freshwater in the desert. It is stored in the shape of lenses which float on the surface of very salt water.

Such lenses can provide water to an entire city over a long period of time. Thus the famous Yashkon lens provides drinking water to Nebit-Dag, a city in Central Asia. Scientific research conducted in the Kora-Araks Plain has also helped in the development of deserts. The discovery of powerful sources of freshwater in the Karakum Steppe has inspired hydrogeologists seeking for water in the deserts in Kazakhstan and Turkmenia with confidence. A short while ago scientists completed a forty-five-volume treatise, "Hydrogeology of the USSR", it contains the world's first hydrogeological maps to have been compiled of such a large territory. They provide full answers as to where and in what quantities water can be extracted for drinking and for industrial purposes.

HARNESSING KAMCHATKA'S VOLCANOES

Although there is practically no coal, oil or gas on Kamchatka, the peninsula has energy resources of its own, writes Vladimir Belousov, Deputy Director of the world's only Institute of Volcanography, in SOVSISTECHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA. Kamchatka's "boilers" are numerous underground hot springs and volcanoes. At a depth of only a kilometre from the earth's surface, the temperature of the water combined with steam reaches 250°C. This energy is enough to power major electric stations. The country's first geothermal power stations in the

south of the peninsula has been operating for eighteen years now, demonstrating the simplicity and reliability of the thermal system.

However, do we make full use of the potential offered us by the nature? asks Belousov.

The prospecting reserves of natural heat sources could activate geothermal stations having a total power output of up to a thousand megawatts. Still greater resources are locked up in the pockets of magma in the zone of active volcanoes.

Such projects belong to the future. Before they can be tackled a mass of complex theoretical and practical problems have to be solved. Tomorrow's achievements, however, can be seen even today: of the foot of the Komachika volcanoes, by the Alutovskiy geothermal deposit, preparations are in full swing for the construction of a major power station to generate two hundred megawatts of electricity.

PEACE — A LEADING THEME IN CONTEMPORARY LITERATURE

The writer Gregory Baklanov ponders on the theme of the artist and the contemporary world in the SOVIETSKAYA KULTURA newspaper.

After the war [Second World War—ed.] a strange situation arose which humanity had not encountered before. I wrote about this in my American essays. People lived in the knowledge that man is mortal, but that humanity is eternal. Now for the first time we live in the knowledge that everything could disappear. And everything that is a part of man's soul.

This leaves its mark on the human soul. I believe that in the same way that one can tell from the ring of a tree whether the year was a cold or warm one—one can also see a ring marking the explosion of the atomic bomb in generations of people. The overtones that it might disappear result in a strange form of radiation in humanity. Should we manage to avoid this destructive war, then of some point these rings will be the object of serious study. And the effect of this had on people will be seen, I believe, however, that there won't be a war—confronted by the nuclear threat people are beginning to wake up: today our peaceful

initatives are attracting attention even from those who yesterday denounced their indifference to politics, and to problems of war and peace.

The same is true of literature, Baklanov continues. Today many writers sit at home and abroad are examining and thinking about these processes and inevitably the main issue of the present time—that of peace—becomes a leading theme in their work.

HOW TO PROTECT OUR TIGERS?

Unfortunately, the usual reaction to predators is that they should be killed off at any cost. The result of this attitude is sad: predators are among the most frequent species to appear in the USSR "Red Data Book", writes the ZNANIYE-SILA magazine.

In this country, the hunting of tigers, eagles and many other animals and birds is banned, and all illegal hunting is subject to fines.

This situation could be regarded as satisfactory, but for one circumstance.

The tiger in the Far East where many predators live is rapidly dwindling. The number of people in that area, on the contrary, is growing. Tigers cannot be locked away in a cage. They are one of the long-tracked, and the nature reserves in this country are evidently too small for them.

One solution would be to put all tigers into cages. In principle, this could be done, but the snag is that tigers don't like breeding in captivity. Besides, experience has shown that it is unwise "to protect" a species by placing it in captivity, because after some time this is followed by degeneration. What we have to do, therefore, is to replenish the stocks of wild animals. Danger to man could be reduced to a minimum if all the animals living in the wild were kept under careful observation. Another important factor is the need to keep such animals fully provided with natural sources of food. To achieve this, large tracts of the Far Eastern taiga will have to be preserved intact. — one way of doing this would be to double the size of the territories of the existing reserves (of Sikhotealin and L'vovskiy) where tigers live.

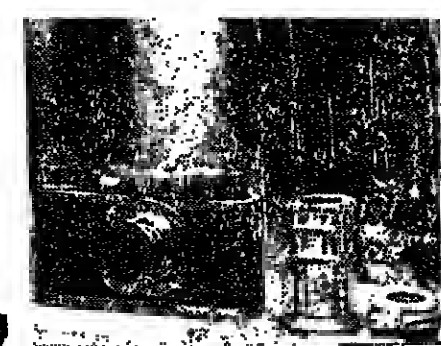
HOME NEWS

Places to visit

MUSEUM OF PRESS PHOTOGRAPHY

The first museum of press photography in this country has opened in Moscow on Zubovskiy Boulevard. The core of its display is the private collection of

photos amassed by Yevsey Byalya, a Moscow photo correspondent. Also on view are old cameras made in Germany, France, Britain and America in the late



The Soviet Union's first small-format camera of TEO make.

19th and early 20th centuries, and the first Soviet-made cameras each of which is now a collector's item. There are photos by Karth, the first Petersburg photographer, made in the 1860-1870s and photos taken in the first days of Soviet power.

Several sections of the display are set aside for the photographic equipment of our time and for the latest achievements in the art of photography. There is a total of 30,000 exhibits to be seen — quite an impressive figure. It all started 30 years ago when Byalya came across a broken old camera in the street. It was this that decided him to set up a museum at photography. He started to search for exhibits and to meet old photographers, travelling to many of our cities for items of interest, having amassed a large collection, which is at great scientific and historical interest, Yevsey Byalya presented it to the USSR Journalists Union.



"Express" — a study by the Soviet photographer A. Shakhbel.

FACSIMILE EDITION OF RARE BOOKS

Facsimile reproductions of the old books in the academic library of Tartu University, Estonia, are put out by the Kunst Publishers, to a good-looking edition. The first edition of Aristotle, Horace and Petrarch.

Incunabulae — early printed editions — are the most valuable books in the Tartu University vaults. Only researchers and restorers can handle them. The University library which is the oldest in Estonia, has 47 incunabulae. The unique collection includes ancient works in philosophy, astronomy, medicine and geography.

Much painstaking work preceded the publication of the "Incunabulae" series. First restorers set to work to renovate

the faded texts, decorative additions to the pages and engravings. The most important extracts from old texts were selected for the facsimile edition and adequate translations supplied. Numerous photographs

were taken of the texts and the rare editions. The original engravings and the names of the original owners of the books have been preserved on the title-pages.

Foodstuffs preserved by nitrogen

Liquid nitrogen is now being used in the cooling system of refrigerator trucks that haul perishable foods. The first trucks were made at the Low Temperatures Institute of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences.

The liquid nitrogen having a temperature of minus 196°C has a number of advantages over conventional frost. The frosty coat enveloping the cargo is en

inert medium that slows down the process of decay. Just a few minutes are needed for the coat to thaw, while the foodstuffs, including semicooked products, remain fresh and their biologically valuable substances are preserved.

By next summer thirty trucks will be ready and a station will be built in Kharkov to refill them with liquid nitrogen.

BYELORUSSIAN CRAFTS IN MOSCOW



The constituent republics are holding Days of Crafts at the USSR Exhibition of Economic Achievements. These exhibitions are dedicated to the 50th anniversary of the USSR which was celebrated in this country at the end of last year.



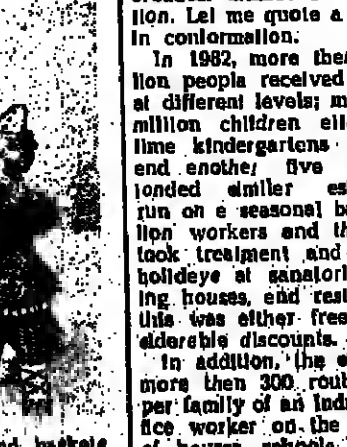
A short while ago, it was the turn of Byelorussian craftsmen to show their art.



The applied arts are very much alive in Byelorussia and continue to play a part in the everyday life of the people in the village of Rybivichy in the Brest Region. Here, craftsmen carve exquisite wooden tableware in the village of Ivitsay. They produce earthenware, pottery, and they do the sketches and drawings for the sketches they make themselves.



Boxes, crates and baskets from Byelorussia are much in demand abroad.



The amusing clay figurines which were modeled by a girl from the village of Ivitsay in the presence of visitors to the exhibition, are particularly popular with children.

Georgi STRELNIKOV
Photos by the author

VIEWPOINT

NATIONAL INCOME REACHES FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND MILLION ROUBLES

Leonid UMANSKY,
Chief of the Department
of Statistical Information,
the USSR Central Statistical
Board

In our previous issue, commenting on the report published by the USSR Central Statistical Board on the fulfillment of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR in 1952, Leonid Umansky told our readers about how the USSR national income, which for the first time topped 500,000,000,000 roubles, is formed. Below he tells us how it is used.

Q: We in this country have a plan for economic development and a plan for social development, don't we?

A: Yes. The state plan for social development is an organic, inalienable part of the five-year and annual plans, the results of which are summed up and made public every year. In other words, our people always know what has been promised and what has been received from the national income. Examples are not at hand.

Compared with 1951, the average earnings of industrial and office workers rose in 1952 by 2.8 per cent, and of collective farmers—by 4 per cent. In addition, during the present five-year plan of 1951-55, we shall continue to improve the pattern of earnings, this includes individual branches of the economy and some regions, gradually raising minimum earnings and wages, as well as wages and salaries for industrial and office workers, primarily in the productive spheres of the national economy.

Q: Wages and salaries alone do not account for the real income of the Soviet people. The income part of the Soviet family budget is made of wages plus payments and benefits from the social consumption funds. How have these grown?

A: Compared with 1951, the payments and benefits paid to the population in 1952 from the social consumption funds increased by 4.8 per cent. Why an increase of this sort? Those funds provide the population with a free secondary education and with refresher courses, for example. They also cover free medical care, benefits, pension, university and college scholarships, paid annual leave, etc. commensurate with the work and real income of the worker or at a discount, upkeep of children at nurseries and kindergartens, etc. All these social institutions are open to the broadest masses of the population. Let me quote a few figures in confirmation.

In 1952, more than 103 million people received education at different levels; more than 15 million children attended full-time kindergartens or creches, and another five million attended similar establishments run on a seasonal basis; 60 million workers and their families took treatment and spent their holidays at sanatoriums, boarding houses, and rest homes. All this was either free or at considerable discounts.

In addition, the state spends more than 300 roubles a year per family of an industrial or office worker on the construction of houses, schools, service and catering establishments and medical facilities.

In 1952, all sources of finance were used to build two million new comfortable flats, while 10 million people improved their housing conditions. New secondary schools were opened for almost one million children.

ENTERTAINMENT

Theatre, Cinema and TV Stars

TATYANA SHMYGA

A Moscow viewer goes to see Shmyga in the Operetta Theatre with the same enthusiasm he/she goes to see Piskunov at the Bolshoi or Smolnitskiy at the Ail Theatre. For over 20 years now, Tatyana Shmyga has been a theatrical prima donna. The dozens of parts she has played in classical and Soviet operettas have uncovered the striking harmony of her natural gift—the musical sense, a beautiful and moving voice timbre, and spectacular litheness. It seems she was born for the genre: she sings so easily, dances so gracefully, and her taste is impeccable.

The stage of the Moscow Operetta Theatre has been the only one in her life. She came there right after she graduated from the music department of the Institute of Dramatic Art. She tasted success very soon, which was followed by wide recognition.

I basically took him as an actress there in the Soviet operettas, Shmyga says, e.g., Leonid Dimaev's "Viktor Aradchik", Yuri Mityuk's "Mighty Joe" or "The Circus" and "Charming Kiss". Each of these and other modern Soviet operettas which, just at that time were a feast of melodies, rhythms, and colors. The theatre recruited major composers to write musical comedies, we had operettas by Dmitry Koblovsky and Tikhon Khrennikov, and Dmitry Shostakovich wrote his operetta "Moscow, Charming Kiss" especially for our theatre.

Our company plays operettas by Lehar, Strauss, Kalman, and Offenbach, with Kalman being originally the favorite, she noted. Incidentally, I played my theatrical career as Violetta in Kalman's "La Violette de Montmartr", and later played Nina in a new production. All the generations of our audience were captivated with Kalman's music. His operettas "The Circus Princess", "Silva", "Marta", and "La Hayazinka" were produced when our theatre was still in its infancy in the 20s.

The Moscow Operetta Theatre marked the centenary of Imre Kalman with a new production of the "Gypsy Princess".

It is deeply ingrained that the operetta can evoke sentiments in viewers no less profound and strong than drama. The light genre is actually a conventional notion, linked as it is with only one goal of our theatre—to make the viewer feel good in communing with good



music, jokes, and dancing. But the goal of the Soviet music theatre is much wider—it is also to cultivate standards of sentiment.

Three years ago Tatyana Shmyga began combining her work with teaching at the music department of the Institute of Dramatic Art from which she had once graduated. Frankly speaking, she says, I sometimes object to it. The combination requires too much time and effort. Educating the youth is a big responsibility. The future of our theatre depends on what and how we teach them.

What about my next premiere? It is far too early to talk about that. But I cannot but confess that I look forward to it as this will be an operetta written specially for me. Hopefully it will have all the attributes of a true operetta. That is all I can say on the subject.

FACTS and EVENTS

Festivals. A festival of contemporary music of the socialist countries is taking place at the National Theatre in Havana, capital of Cuba. This year it is dedicated to the work of Soviet composers.

Cinemas. At the Turkmenfilm Studios, the famous Turkmen film director, Khodzhaali Naryev, is finishing work on the movie, "Korokum, 45". In the "Shade", the film tells about the brave conquerors of the desert who do battle with the raging elements.

Books. A photo album, "Ballet, Etudes and Images" has been issued by the Mislolstvo Publishers, in Kiev. It represents a photo-story of the well-known ballet company of Kiev's Opera and Ballet Theatre. Nikolai Kozlovsky, who was photographer for the "Gonyok" magazine for more than thirty-five years, is author of the album.

Poetry. Vladimir Mayakovsky's poetry is very popular in

Austria. Collections of his work are obtainable from book stores in Vienna, Salzburg, Graz, and other cities. Leading to also include his plays in its repertoire. And the people look place at a literary competition of Mayakovsky's poetry under the title, "An Address to All".

Tours. The Yaroslavl Dance Group from the ancient town of Yaroslavl is now touring Africa and the Middle East. The group's program includes a Russian folk dance, a Moldavian folk dance, and other dances of the peoples of the Soviet Union.

Theatre. "Vanzanov", a slogan of the Chilean people, rang out through the Ad Club in Moldova, at the night of the play "Tavala". Logues Overhead in a Co- of Pasterby" which is due to the memory of poet V. Jara who was murdered: fascists.

MARYLA BACK WITH US AGAIN

Popular Polish variety star Maryla Rodowicz sang in Moscow after performing in Leningrad. She first came into the limelight when she was listed among the winners of the 1968 Sochi International song festival, and has since been very popular with song-lovers in the USSR, particularly with young audiences.

Maryla will also sing in Tashkent and Alma-Ata, capital of Kazakhstan, as well as in Tashkent, in Uzbekistan and Frunze in Kirgizia.

I have long wanted to go to Central Asia, Maryla told an MNT correspondent. I look forward to the exotic and new impressions. The audiences there, I believe, will be as responsive and understanding as they were in Moscow.

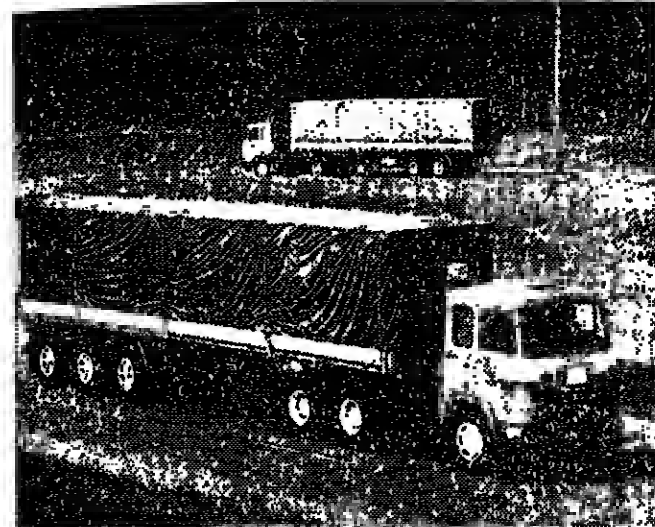
In late February I will return to the capital, she continued, as I have some exciting work to do at the Melodika recording studios: I am making an LP of songs most of which will be in Russian.

Maryla's concerts were sold out long time ago, but she who fail to get a ticket will have the opportunity of seeing her in the film, "Maryla Rodowicz in Leningrad", which it is shown nationwide.



Photo by Tatyana Shmyga

BUSINESS



The Minsh motor works sells its vehicles to many countries. Recently it has manufactured a new family of trucks. In the photo: the basic model, MAZ 0422.

Soviet-Moroccan economic relations

Ties between the USSR and Morocco are brisk and growing steadily as is shown by the fact that last year it was worth 170 million roubles.

The traditional Soviet export items to Morocco are oil and sawn timber, glass and medicines. In recent years there has been a considerable increase in supplies of a number of chemical products—ammonia, carbamide and potassium chloride. Soviet oil, of course, is particularly important for the Moroccan economy. A country with meagre national energy resources of its own, Soviet oil accounts for a major share in the total volume of liquid fuel exported to Morocco. Soviet exports of machinery, equipment and instruments, including various machine tools, and tractors and agricultural equipment, which are badly needed by Moroccan farmers, may become a highly important and promising field of mutual trade cooperation.

Soviet-Moroccan economic and technical cooperation is not confined to phosphates. In past years the Soviet Union has helped Morocco in the construction of such important projects as the Mansour El-Bachir hydropower complex, the Jerada heat and power station and the Mou-

lai Youssef hydropower station. Cooperation in pulling Moroccan's rich iron ore deposits to good use is developing successfully. Soviet geologists have also stated in locating new deposits of cobalt, zinc, lead and manganese, and a map of Morocco's minerals, the first to be issued in the country, has been compiled and published with the assistance of Soviet experts. Cooperation in the field of sea fishing is being started. But today the main emphasis is indisputably on phosphates.

Rangoon Technological Institute

A diploma presentation ceremony has been held at the Rangoon Technological Institute for this year's graduates—some 500 chemists, power engineers and mechanics, who will go to work to the national economy. This is the 17th graduation ceremony of specialists from the Institute, the only higher educational establishment in Burma training highly skilled engineering and technical personnel. The Rangoon Institute was built with financial and technological assistance from the Soviet Union.

CREDIT LYONNAIS: TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE MOSCOW OFFICE

The Moscow office of one of France's largest banks, Credit Lyonnais, is celebrating its tenth anniversary. It was the first foreign bank to receive accreditation of the State Bank of the USSR.

In 1962 Credit Lyonnais took part in financing virtually all the Soviet-French cooperation projects. Just as in 1981, when Credit Lyonnais was the leading creditor of the "gas for pipes" deal, last year it continued to provide credit for the French companies participating in the deal. For instance, the Bank took part in financing the operations of the Merin Gail company which sold the USSR inspection systems for the export-oriented Urengi-Uzhmodi pipeline in the value of 155 million French francs. Other contracts backed by the Bank's credits include the supply of a sugar packing line costing 76 million francs by the Chamon company and the supply of five special 50m boilers for ethylene production lines to the value of 360 million francs.

Since 1980 the credits extended by Credit Lyonnais have accounted for one-third of the turnover in Soviet-French trade.

FOR EIGHTY COUNTRIES

The Kharkov Factory of Precision Instruments has manufactured a new batch of field laboratories for rapid rock analysis for India. These compact installations weighing seven to 12 kg are very efficient in civil engineering.

Using the Soviet-made lab we are able to obtain all rock characteristics of a site within 15 minutes. Indian experts wrote to the factory from Mysore, where they were constructing the Kall Nadi hydroelectric complex.

The high quality of our goods is ensured by the fact that here at the factory we have developed a special technology intended for India, says Pavel Kichenko, the factory's engineer. For months we tested new grades of metals and plastics in special chambers being an artificial climate. We also tested lacquer coatings for durability.

In addition to providing India with goods and expert advice the Kharkov factory also trains national experts for Indian industry. A large group of Indian students are now studying at the Kharkov Polytechnic. They will take their practicals in plants in the city, including the Kharkov Factory of Precision Instruments.

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Every train within the Soviet territory is equipped with a dining-car where you will be served breakfast, lunch and dinner; various hors-d'oeuvres, vintage wines, juice, fruit, tobacco and sweets are also available.

Your expenses will be minimal, as rail is the least expensive form of travel.

Organized groups of 10 or more adult passengers are entitled to discounts on the services linking Moscow with Aachen, Hamburg, Bern, Ostend, Hock-van Holland, Paris, Vienna, Rome, Turin, Athens, Istanbul, Stockholm, Oslo, Helsinki, Copenhagen or Leningrad with Cologne and Helsinki, or Kiev with Paris. Discounts amount to between 25 to 40 per cent of your ticket.

For further information on Soviet sleeping-car services please contact your nearest travel agent or Intourist office.

Soviet Rail will always be glad to welcome you aboard their trains!



93rd International Fur Auction

About three million pelts—80 per cent of the total collection—have been sold at the 93rd International Fur Auction. Major deals have been concluded with West German, Italian, American and Japanese companies, said Sergei Bakayev, acting Director-General of Sojuzpushchino, the Soviet foreign-trade association.

We put on sale an all-time record number of mink pelts—1.25 million—and all of them were sold at the firm prices of

the December auction in London. Bakayev explained this success by the great number of West German, Italian and Japanese companies represented at the auction. There were two times more buyers than usual from the United States.

Almost all the noble pelts were bought by American dealers with stable prices rising by 25 per cent. Long hair furs were bought by Japanese and Italian companies.

Cooperation grows apace

Relations between Ghana and the USSR were given a fresh impetus in the past year. An agreement on assistance in organizing an economic planning and statistics service in Ghana was concluded in October 1982.

The Soviet people's great experience in economic construction will be extremely useful for Ghana, Kwesi Botwe, Secretary of the Provisional National Defence Council for Finance and Economic Planning, said during the signing of the agreement.

According to an agreement on economic and technical cooperation between the two countries signed here last month, the USSR will give assistance to Ghana in the conclusion of the

construction of a factory for gold purification in Tarkwa, of a vocational training centre in Tema, of a plant for reinforced concrete structures in Accra and a number of other projects.

Soviet specialists will carry out a geological survey and design work to prepare for the construction of a hydropower station at Bula, on the Black Volta River. Young builders and power specialists of Ghana will undergo a course of vocational training in the USSR.

Soviet builders are taking an active part in the work of the prefabricated building complex which is to build over 200 contemporary residential buildings for 3,000 people.

HUNGARIAN TUGS FOR SIBERIA

Under contracts signed with V/O Sudimport, the Obuda shipyards in Hungary have built a 2,400 hp tug for the USSR. According to the terms of the contract between 1981 and 1985, the USSR will receive over 50 river

and pusher tugs and 107 floating and 300 gantry cranes. Simultaneously, the USSR is to supply Hungary with diesel engines, generators, pumps and other equipment. The Hungarian pusher tugs are intended for navigation on Siberian rivers.

Intourist news

Japanese tourists for Nakhodka

It is planned to build an Intourist complex for tourists in the Far Eastern city of Nakhodka, situated on the shore of the Sea of Japan. The complex will consist of a comfortable hotel with 250 beds, summer camping sites, restaurants and bars, a sauna, a gym and a healing station.

Intourist Nakhodka branch manager Gennady Vasilkov comments as follows: On the project, Japanese travel agents have repeatedly asked that we receive specialized groups of factory and office workers, who want to spend their holidays in the picturesque environs of Nakhodka.

It is expected that Japanese firms will take part in the construction of the new complex on a compensation basis.

Particular attention is being paid to the construction of the complex new film theatre for foreign tourists are being worked out, including a special request of our foreign guests: the request of a trip to the exotic caves in the environs of

the city. One cave, in particular, aroused great interest—in several of its caverns the bones of mammoth, bison and cave lions have been found.

Meanwhile a large group of Nakhodka residents are preparing to visit the Japanese cities of Matsuyama, Okazaki and Tsuyama. A passenger steamer has been chartered to take 200 factory and office workers, teachers, doctors, sportsmen, and amateur artists and other members of the public to Japan.

Yevgeny BUGAYENKO

All things start from childhood

This year, the Detskaya Literatura Publishers celebrates its 50th anniversary.

Since our foundation, we have been regularly publishing the best works by the writers of the socialist nations of this country, says Detskaya Literatura Director, Alexander Vinogradov. Last year in which we celebrated the 50th anniversary of the foundation of our state, we published many books written by leading writers not only from all the 15 constituent republics, but also from the autonomous republics and from the territories and autonomous regions.

Among our new year publications, we intend to continue the "Leningrad"—a ten-volume

subscription edition launched to mark the 10th anniversary of Lenin's birth, as well as the "School Library" which contains works from Russian, foreign and Soviet literature.

In 1983 we continue the 50-volume "Library of World Literature for Children," the first collection of its kind in the world.

Over the years, we have produced more than five thousand million books. We publish 560 titles annually in 220 million copies. These figures, which to us are quite normal, often cause genuine surprise among our foreign colleagues. We live by the following precept: "All that's Best Goes to Children". And this includes the best books.



The Moscow Chamber Musical Theatre has premiered the opera "L'Incontro Improvvisabile" by the outstanding Austrian composer Haydn. This is the first ever production of the opera. It is a work of great importance for the production. Haydn's opera is rarely performed—though he wrote over 40. "L'Incontro Improvvisabile" is full of lyrical charm and, at the same time, abounds in comic situations. The opera is sung by graduates from my course of the musical theatre department of the Leningrad Institute for Dramatic Art.

Photo by Mikhail Strokov

WEEK OF SOVIET CINEMA IN PARIS

A Week of Soviet Cinema has come to an end in Paris. The French organizers of the Week drew attention to the fact that although Paris has about 400 cinemas where new films from all over the world are shown daily accompanied by massive advertisement campaigns, the Soviet film shows were sold out and many people had to be turned away.

LAO FILMS SHOWN IN MOSCOW

The premiere took place in Moscow and Leningrad recently of two Lao documentaries. "The New Life of an Old Town" is a film about one of Laos' most beautiful cities—Luang Prabang while "In the Land of Elephant Hunters" acquaints audiences with the life of the people in the country's southern provinces.

Only a few films have been released in our country to date, and nearly all of them are documentaries and shorts. Somnith Folsena, director of the first Lao feature film, "Salvo in the Valley of Jura", who led the Lao delegation, told a Moscow press conference. We lack equipment. There are practically no professional actors in our country. But we are optimistic about the future, mainly because we get a lot of help from the Soviet Union, Vietnam and from other socialist nations. The USSR has already supplied us with a lot of cinema equipment and helps train our personnel.

WHAT'S ON!

January 29-31

THEATRES

Kremlo Palace of Congresses (Kremlin). 29 (mat), 30 (mat), 31 — Concerts. Bolshoi Theatre performances: 29 (eve)—Rimsky-Korsakov, "The Tsar's Bride" (opera); 30 (eve)—Tchaikovsky, "Swan Lake" (ballet); Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq.). 29 (mat)—Tchaikovsky, "The Nutcracker" (ballet); 29 (eve)—Prokofiev, "Betrothal in the Monastery" (opera); 30 (mat)—Bizet, "Carmen" (opera); 30 (eve)—Dvořák, "The Cunning Viper" (opera); Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq.). 29 (mat)—Pushkinskaya St. 29 — Shostakovich, "Katerina Ismailova" (opera); 30 (mat)—Moro-zov, "Doctor Doolittle" (ballet); 30 (eve)—Puccini, "La Bohème" (opera); 31 — Polka, "Legend About Joanne d'Arc" (ballet).

Steinlavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St.). 29 — Shostakovich, "Katerina Ismailova" (opera); 30 (mat)—Moro-zov, "Doctor Doolittle" (ballet); 30 (eve)—Puccini, "La Bohème" (opera); 31 — Polka, "Legend About Joanne d'Arc" (ballet).

Opera Theatre (6 Pushkinskaya St.). 29 (mat)—Tchaikovsky, "The Nutcracker" (ballet); 29 (eve)—Prokofiev, "Betrothal in the Monastery" (opera); 30 (mat and aft)—Gladkov, "Khorobrych" (opera); 30 (eve)—Mityukin,

"Girls in a Flurry", 31 — "The Merry Widow".

EXHIBITIONS

Exhibition Hall, USSR Academy of Arts (21 Kropotkinskaya St.). About 330 works by Prokofiev, Shostakovich, Khachaturian, and other composers of Soviet and foreign music, drawings, landscapes, portraits. Daily, except Mondays, from 10 a.m. to 7 p.m. On Saturdays, from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. On Sundays, from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Kropotkinskaya, Trolleybus 31.

Museum of Arts of the Peoples (16 Chukotka St.). "Work From Beyond" exhibition featuring 150 works by artists from the Far East. On display are, among other things, richly decorated in gold and silver engravings, as well as other items. Daily, except Mondays, from 11 a.m. to 7 p.m. Kuravskaya, Trolleybus 10.

FILMS

"An Open Heart" (studios, USSR).

A melodrama about a woman who brings up someone else's child.

Cinema: "Forum" (14 Sadovaya St.). Metro Kolchennaya.

The Hurricane (USA).

A romantic melodrama which takes place at the beginning of the 20s on the Territory of Western Samoa. Cinema: "Vityaz" (27a Miklukha-Meklaya St.). Metro Belyovo.

CONCERT HALLS

Variety Theatre (20/2 Bersenevskaya Emb.). 29 (mat), 30 — Variety programme. "Even a Cat Appreciates a Kind Word" performed by Yevgeny Petrovsky. 29 (eve)—Lyudmila Zykina sings. 31—Sergei Yursky reads Dostoevsky's "Crocodile" and Gogol's "Sorcerer's Apprentice".

Leningrad Central Stadium. Small Sports Arena (Luzhniki). 29, 30 — Moscow Ballet On Ice.

SPORTS

ICE HOCKEY Krylya Sovetov Palace of Sport (10 Tolbukhina St.). 29 — Moscow Krylya Sovetov vs Moscow Spartak. 5 p.m.

Leningrad Central Stadium. Palace of Sport. 30 — Central Army Club vs Moscow Dynamo. 5 p.m.

The January 30 match is the central event of the USSR championship.

BASKETBALL

Dynamo Palace of Sport (32 Lavochkina St.). 29 — Moscow Dynamo vs Minsk RTI. 6 p.m. 31 — Moscow Dynamo vs Central Army Club. 7 p.m.

RTI (Radio-Technical Institute) is the best men's team in the Byelorussian SSR.

CHESS

Olimpiyskiy Sport Complex (Metro Prospekt Mira). 29 and 30—Moscow women's championship. 4 p.m. (both days).

This traditional chess tournament is being held for the 46th time.

RACING

Hippodrome (22 Begovaya St.). 30 — Racing and trotting. 1 p.m.

WEATHER

January 29-31

In Moscow, city and region, snow at times, with warm weather. Maximum temperature: 0°C to the daytime and -4°C to the night. W and SW wind. 4-6 mps.

January 27 saw an absolute temperature maximum in Byelorussia: +4°C.

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